

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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[NO. 296.]

R. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTEN, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| JUNE, 1836. | Sun | Sun | MOON'S PHASES. |
|--------------|--------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 Friday, | 4 51 7 | 9 | For June, 1836. |
| 2 Saturday, | 4 50 7 | 10 | D. M. M. |
| 3 Sunday, | 4 49 7 | 11 | Full 6 2 3 morn. |
| 4 Monday, | 4 48 7 | 12 | Last 14 12 19 morn. |
| 5 Tuesday, | 4 47 7 | 13 | New 22 12 11 morn. |
| 6 Wednesday, | 4 46 7 | 14 | First 29 5 23 aft'n. |
| 7 Thursday, | 4 45 7 | 15 | |

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

J. Lee, H. D.

SURGEON DENTIST,
(Of Camden, S. C.)

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Charlotte. He may be found at Dr. Joshua D. Boyd's, on the 18th of June, 1836.

Terms:

Setting Porcelain or Ivory Teeth, \$5
" " " on Gold Clasp, \$7 to 10
" " " Natural Teeth, 10
Plugging with Gold, 2
" " " Tin, 1
Extracting Teeth or Stumps, 50 cents to 1
Dental, Whitening, &c. \$1 to 5
Complete sets of Teeth—Remedying irregularities, &c. will be charged for according to circumstances, and the charge stated on examination. Materials and work warranted.
May 23, 1836. 25td

Bacon.

I HAVE still on hand a quantity of good BACON, which I sell for cash only. Those having bought for cash heretofore, and who have not paid, are requested to make payment without further notice.
JOHN M. MORRISON.
May 23, 1836. 1302

Dr. Charles S. Moffatt

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Providence Settlement, in the County of Mecklenburg. His residence is at the Rev. Isaac Grier's, near Mr. R. People's Store.
May 19, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL give lessons in Penmanship to Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturdays, at my residence.

TERMS:

For a plain business hand, \$3 per quarter.
Italian Ornamental, \$5 do.
German Text, \$5 do.
Hours of attendance for Ladies, from 9 to 12, A. M.—for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, P. M.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
May 12, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte, held on the 14th instant, it was *Resolved*, that they would enclose the Grave Yard with a post-and-rail plank fence, and that proposals from Contractors will be received until the 1st Saturday of June next, by the Chairman of the Board.
Specifications for the fence may be seen by applying to the Chairman or James H. Orr, Esq.
JAMES T. ASBURY Chair'n.
May 15, 1836.

Commissioners' Sale.

On the first Saturday in June next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, at the Court-house, a lot numbered on the plan of said Town 157, being the back lot now occupied by W. W. Long, Esq., on which there is a good stable. Terms made known on the day of Sale.
By order of the Board.
J. T. ASBURY, Chairman.
May 11, 1836. 1s

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscribers, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be void in bar of their recovery.
THOMAS W. HUEY, Adm'r.
Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—5tr

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 22d instant, a yellow complected boy, by the name of PETER, five feet high, between 40 and 50 years of age. Says he belongs to Hugh Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
May 25, 1836. 25td

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 14, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a recommendation of the Committee, that the Senate agree to some and disagree to another of the amendments made by the House to the Bill for the Relief of the several Corporate Cities of the District. The Bill was then considered, and decided on by the Senate, according to the recommendation of the Committee.

The Bill to extend the Western boundary of the State of Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a Bill to establish a Naval Academy; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE.—After ineffectual attempts to get up various particular bills, the House proceeded to the Special Orders of the Day, being Bills of a Private nature—sixty of which were carried through their last stages, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, May 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Burke County at Morganton, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read, and ordered to be printed.

These resolutions request the co-operation of Mr. Preston and Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, in promoting the object sought for.

Mr. Preston made some remarks in return for the compliment, expressed his high gratification at the intelligence received this morning of the capture of Santa Anna, and the consequent termination of the war in Texas; his admiration of the skill and bravery by which this result had been obtained; adding his opinion, however, that the time had not come for the Government of this country to interfere, until the Texans should have a government *de facto* to be recognised.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wm. B. Shepard asked the consent of the House to take up the Bill for the Relief of the several Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia, returned from the Senate with an amendment providing that the stock held by the cities in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal should be conveyed to the United States, in pledge for the sum paid in virtue of this act, and be subject to redemption upon the repayment of the same sum, with interest, within ten years.

The Bill was accordingly taken up; and after some debate, the amendment of the Senate was agreed to, H to 83. So the Bill was passed.

Mexican Boundary.—Mr. Mason, of Virginia, by general consent, reported the Senate Bill to provide for carrying into effect the Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the Mexican United States, without amendment; which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House, on motion of Mr. Mason, then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill.

The debate in Committee, ranged, after some discussion on its particular merits, to the general questions involved in the consideration of the late events in the province of Texas, and to various supposable modes of action, in the event of a successful termination of the war on the part of Texas against the United Mexican States.—*Nat. Int.*

Tuesday, May 17.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance to our readers transacted in the Senate this day.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Bill for the defence of the Western frontier; which was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for the establishment of an Arsenal of construction at Fayetteville, N. C.; and the Bill to repair and extend the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C., were both read a third time and passed.

The House then took up the Bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the year 1836, which underwent further debate.

Wednesday, May 18.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, rose and said, that, as the morning business was terminated, he wished to state that, in consequence of information received this morning, it appeared that the Creek Indians, who had been for some time in communication with the Seminoles, have broken out into acts of hostility, butchering men, women, and children, in the settlements. In consequence of this information, he hoped the Senate would consent to take up a bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was considered, the amendments proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

The Bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian Annuities, &c. was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE.—Report upon Abolition.—Mr. Pinckney, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent, made a Report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, and which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. Claiborne insisted upon the reading of the report; and it was read through to the conclusion, which is as follows:

"Your Committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

"Resolved, That Congress possess no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institutions of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Hardin said he felt bound to explain. He had not acted with the Committee in framing the report, but he told the Chairman he might report

what he pleased, and he (Mr. H.) would reserve his right to dissent from it. The report stated that the Committee were unanimous; but he would protest against that fact. He would also protest against another fact. The report said the Abolitionists of the North were few and insignificant. He did not think so. He thought they were numerous and increasing, and as soon as they could get a majority of both Houses in Congress, then the rights of the South would be lost.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally be taken, that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Such a pledge was made, and was made to him; but he could see no such ground taken in the report. The whole amount of what was said was, that it is not expedient now to interfere in the subject. He expected that the committee would have declared that Congress had no power. There was another point, far more important than any other, which he should have liked to have seen treated in the report. It was, whether Congress has power to limit or prohibit the slave trade between the States of the Union. He would rather vote to print, recognize, and give effect to all the abolition memorials, than to print and recognize the principles of that report, and give it credit as the expression of Southern feeling or opinion.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said he should at the proper time, endeavor to answer the arguments of the report. He would only say, now, that it did not contain South Carolina arguments or opinions. A more state combination of argument without reason, and Jesuitical sophistry, he had never seen; and he thought it ought to be burnt by the common hangman. They do not come up to the question, and say it is unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District; but they intimate that it is, and finally modify that intimation by saying that it would be a violation of the public faith. He understood the report to deny the necessity of receiving abolition memorials; and if the chairman had taken that ground at the commencement of the controversy, much trouble would have been spared. There were some subjects on which he was afraid to trust his feelings; but this was not one; and when such a report was made, he could not slumber a moment, but took the first opportunity to get the floor to denounce it. He could not say from what cause it arose, but certainly the report did not speak the sentiments of Southern men.

Mr. Owens, of Georgia, hoped the usual course would be taken, and that the report might be printed. The report was very long, and it was almost impossible for any one to understand it from hearing it read. He hoped this premature discussion would be stopped, and that the question might be taken at once. He moved to print 20,000 copies, but was willing to take either ten or thirty thousand. He wanted the report to be placed in the hands of the People.

Mr. Boutwell wished to have all the memorials printed. He wanted to have the South see what the abolitionists had in view, and he thought it proper that they should have all the documents before them.

Mr. Hawes said, that from the argument of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise), he was satisfied that the report ought to be printed. He did not know what was in the report. He professed to be a Southern man in feeling and interest. His constituents were so, and he believed the report would suit their opinions. He, like others, had not heard the whole of the report, and he would not pretend to say that it would suit him, but he would vote for a larger number than usual, that others might have it and judge of it. His constituents might form a different opinion from himself on the subject. He could not undertake to say what their judgment would be. He would ask the gentleman from Virginia if he was ready to say his constituents were not satisfied with the report.

Mr. Wise said yes, every man of them would denounce it. While he was up, he would say that the gentleman from Georgia had just admitted to him that the report contained no declaration that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in this District.

Mr. Speight wished the report might be printed, and he thought no man could be prepared to act upon it merely from hearing it read in the House. He would have it printed, not to sanction its doctrines, but to enable the members to judge what it did actually contain. He had attended carefully to the reading, and he thought no document on the subject had ever been presented, which more fully sustained the interests of the South. It denied, in the strongest terms, the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and denied the expediency of interfering in the District. Let gentlemen examine it, and answer with arguments, rather than object to have them made known.

Mr. Sutherland was willing to print the report, if for no other reason, because the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) had been accused of misrepresenting the sentiments of his constituents. He wished to have the People of South Carolina see it, that when the gentleman should return home, the People might know what he had done, and he might have before them the means of defence against such accusations. He replied to the remark that the report conceded that Congress had a right to legislate upon the subject in the District of Columbia; and said that such a right had never been till recently denied. He was an advocate for the report. He would not pretend to say that it would suit him or his constituents; but he was satisfied it ought to be printed, to let the People know what the arguments were.

Mr. W. Thompson said that when he and his friend from Virginia objected to the printing, they did not mean to object to the usual number for the use of the House. He expressed his dissent from the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sutherland), and said, according to that gentleman's rule of ethics, and the zeal he had displayed in defending the report, he must have some interest in it.

Mr. Robertson, of Va., said the report conceded every thing. It conceded the principle that Congress has a right to interfere in the question of Slavery in the District; and that was conceding the whole. There was some limit to the propriety of printing; and this was a case, he thought, in which the report ought not to be printed. It contains elaborate arguments upon every thing but the subject which ought to have been discussed. He objected to the arguments of the report, and to both of the resolutions, and moved to recommit it to the Select Committee which reported it, with instructions to report a different resolution.

At this stage of the debate, the Speaker gave notice of the expiration of the time allotted to the consideration of Reports, by the Rules of the House.

The House then took up the "Bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," which had been returned from the Senate, with amendments.—Some of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and others disagreed to; and the Bill sent back to the Senate.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a Bill appropriating \$500,000 for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians; which, after some debate, was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, May 19.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the "Bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers," &c. with the disagreement of the House to the amendment of the Senate, which assigns to the President and Senate the appointment of the Officers of such volunteers as may be accepted. The Senate determined to adhere to its amendment, by Yeas 27, Nays not counted; and ordered a Committee of Conference to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, offered the following resolution; which, after some debate, was agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount of transfers of the Public Money has been made by his direction, since the 30th June last, from the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and also from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, to Banks east of the Alleghany Mountains, giving the date and amount of all such transfers, and the Banks from and to which they were made. And, also, that he inform the Senate what transfers are ordered from each of the abovesaid Banks, and when and to what Banks they are to be made. That he also inform the Senate what amount of transfers was made to each one of the said Banks in Ohio since the 30th of June last, and what amount, if any, is now ordered to each."

Mr. Ewing explained his reason for offering this resolution; which was, to get from the Secretary of the Treasury some more direct and definite information, on the subject of transfers of large sums of the Public Money from Western to Eastern Banks, &c., than had been given by the Secretary in reply to a resolution recently offered by him (Mr. E.) with the same view.

The Senate took up the Fortification Bill, and discussed it until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—Abolition Report.—The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the Report and resolutions from the Select Committee on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion by Mr. Robertson to recommit the Report, with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The debate was resumed, and continued until the expiration of the time allotted to Reports.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hamer, by general consent, the usual number of copies of the report was ordered to be printed.

Post-Office Department.—On motion of Mr. Conner, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the "Bill to change the organization of the Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof." Some discussion took place on this Bill, and various amendments were offered to it, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

Frontier Defence.—A message was received from the Senate, that "the Senate do insist on their third amendment to the Bill entitled 'An Act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen,' which has been disagreed to by this House, and ask a Conference on the subject-matter of the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on said amendment."

Mr. Lewis moved that the House agree to the appointment of a Committee of Conference on its part; which was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of five persons.

Friday, May 20.

SENATE.—Nearly the whole of the sitting was consumed by a debate on the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Bill authorizing the President to accept of the services of a number of volunteers, not exceeding 10,000, for the protection of the frontier. The Committee of Conference not having been able to agree, and the other House having insisted on its amendment, the nature of which is stated below, the debate in the Senate terminated in a resolution to insist on its disagreement to the amendment, and a request for another a free-conference, (moved by Mr. Southard); and, after the appointment of conferees, the Senate went into Executive Business.

In the HOUSE, the first hours of the day were occupied in considering the Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, &c., which report was, that the Committee could not agree. The Chairman, however, (Mr. Lewis), moved, according to instructions, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment, (which proposes that the officers of the volunteer force, when elected, shall be commissioned by the President of the United States, instead of the Governors of the States which furnish the volunteers.) Mr. Lewis, however, on account of the urgency of the state of the Southern border, was anxious for himself, to expedite the Bill, that the House should recede from its disagreement to the amendment. But, after debate, the House refused so to recede, by 123 votes to 74; and then insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

The residue of the day was occupied upon the Bill (without finishing it) for the re-organization of the Post-Office Department.

George Huston, alias Ezekiel W. Morgan, alias Ezekiel Morgan, and who states that he is from Guilford county, was taken up in this place yesterday, and committed for trial, for attempting to negotiate a forged note for seventeen hundred dollars at this agency of the Bank of Cape Fear. He will be taken to the jail of Guilford county for safe keeping until our next Superior Court.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

From the Georgia Standard of Union.
EXPUNGING ANECDOTE.

I dined a few days ago with quite an interesting party of both sexes, at the house of an old and much esteemed friend, Mr. A——, who emigrated to this country a few years ago from Virginia. Mrs. A. is a true daughter of the "Ancient Dominion." Every thing is right there, and wrong here. "That is the way they do in Old Virginia," is a common remark with her. Our host had just received the Richmond Enquirer and other papers, filled mainly with the "Expunging" news, which was altogether the topic before dinner. We had quite an animated political discussion. The company was pretty equally divided. The gentlemen were for expunging, and the ladies against it. While at dinner, a spoiled child, who was indulged with a plate at the table by the side of his father, turned it over, and its contents of meat, gravy, &c. were discharged upon Mrs. A.'s new carpet, very much to her vexation and discomfiture; and with more than ordinary feeling she said, "Mr. A. will have that had boy to sit at the table—I think it will be his duty after dinner to make the servant 'expunge' the grease from the carpet." When dinner was over, the company retired to the parlor, and Mrs. A., returning some time afterwards to the dining room, found her little boy with a fire coal, making a great many black marks across and around the soiled place on the carpet. In the first transport of her passion, she screamed out, at the top of her voice, to the little boy, "What are you doing there?" "I'm 'spunging' the grease from the carpet!" "Quit this instant," said the irritated mother, "you'll spoil my carpet." "Why ha! ma," said the little boy, "is not this the way they 'spunge' in 'Old Virginia'!"

Poetical Painting.—The nervous Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, at Washington City, thus writes in a recent Communication:—"I never hear Mangum, the fearless, eloquent, and sometimes most stern and indignant orator from North Carolina, speak in the Senate, without thinking of the following passage from

CORIOLANUS—Act III. Scene 1.
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for his power to thunder. His heart's
his mouth;

What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.
And never do I see Benton affectively looking through his quizzing glass so foolishly, (a trick that Isaac Hill affects to imitate,) but I recall these lines of

LEAR—Act IV. Scene 6.
Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not!"

Curious Circumstance.—A farmer, named J. Granger, living about two miles from Newburyport, found on Saturday, March 26th, a large deer, perfectly encased in a mass of perfectly transparent ice, through which he looked as if he were standing in a glass case. Mr. G. sent a horse and cart, and had the ice and the deer conveyed home, just as he found them. On Monday, however, he placed the ice before a large fire to dissolve—an operation that was no sooner performed, than the deer walked out in perfect health, and experiencing no inconvenience save a little stiffness in the limbs, occasioned by his long confinement. Mr. Granger still retains the deer in his possession, which has been rendered quite tame and domestic by its captivity; and we further understand that he has refused two hundred dollars for him, which was offered for him by the proprietor of the Boston Museum.

The Mormons.—A gentleman living in Loraine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet. In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of \$40,000. It is sixty by eighty feet broad, and fifty feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows. The floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row. These twelve pulpits rise behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling, and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the audience. The area can be divided into four apartments, so as to carry on the object of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual labor system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women, and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the men, of the middle age, pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock at night, and attend nothing else. They pretend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, heal the sick, &c. &c.

A fellow in Philadelphia recently had a sound tooth drawn, and sold it for 25 cts. with which to buy liquor.